

ACT Alliance

APPEAL

LEB211- Extension

**Multi-sectoral Humanitarian Response to the Beirut
Explosion and Overlapping Crises in Lebanon**

Appeal target: 1,748,003 USD

Balance requested: 733,646 USD

actalliance



SECRETARIAT: 150, route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100, 1211 Geneva 2, Switz. **TEL.:** +4122 791 6434 – **FAX:** +4122 791 6506 –
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Project Summary Sheet																																																																								
Project Title	Multi-sectoral Humanitarian Response to the Beirut Explosion and Overlapping Crises in Lebanon																																																																							
Project ID	LEB211																																																																							
Location	Lebanon																																																																							
Project Period	From 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2023 ; extended till 30 June 2024 Total duration: 24months - 36 Months Extension: 12 months For CA it is a 12-month appeal: From 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022																																																																							
Modality of Project Delivery	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Self-implemented <input type="checkbox"/> CBOs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public sector <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local partners <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector <input type="checkbox"/> Other																																																																							
Forum	ACT Lebanon Forum																																																																							
Requesting Members	Christian Aid (CA), DSPR - Joint Christian Committee (DSPR-JCC), Middle East Council of Churches (MECC)																																																																							
Local Partners	Basmeh and Zeitooneh																																																																							
Thematic Area(s)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Shelter / NFIs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Protection / Psychosocial</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Food Security</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Early recovery / livelihoods</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>WASH</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Education</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Health / Nutrition</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Unconditional cash</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Other sector</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Advocacy</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>DRR/Climate change</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Resilience</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter / NFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Protection / Psychosocial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Food Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Early recovery / livelihoods	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WASH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Health / Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional cash	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other sector			<input type="checkbox"/>	Advocacy			<input type="checkbox"/>	DRR/Climate change			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Resilience																																									
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Project Impact	To alleviate suffering, protect the most vulnerable, strengthen local capacities, and build resilience of Lebanese, refugee and other vulnerable populations affected by the Beirut Explosion and Lebanon’s health and economic crises.																																																																							
Project Outcome(s)	Affected populations in Lebanon have improved living conditions through a joint ACT Response.																																																																							
Target Beneficiaries	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="10">Beneficiary Profile</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td colspan="2">Refugees</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td colspan="2">IDPs</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td colspan="2">Host population</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>Returnees</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td colspan="9">Non-displaced affected population</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="10">Age/Gender</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">0 - 5 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">6 - 18 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">19 - 65 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">Above 65 yrs</th> <th colspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> <th>M</th> <th>F</th> </tr> <tr> <td>2,343</td> <td>2,293</td> <td>3,127</td> <td>3,246</td> <td>4,701</td> <td>5,363</td> <td>2,161</td> <td>2,218</td> <td>12,332</td> <td>13,120</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The LEB211 Appeal requesting members and their partners will directly target a total of 25,452 people around Lebanon Beneficiaries living in Lebanon. The response will cover mainly children, women, elderly, people with disabilities as well as vulnerable families who do not have the financial capacity to cope and who lost their source of income as the result of the protracted crises that Lebanon is going through.</p>	Beneficiary Profile										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	IDPs		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Host population		<input type="checkbox"/>	Returnees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-displaced affected population									Age/Gender										0 - 5 yrs		6 - 18 yrs		19 - 65 yrs		Above 65 yrs		Total		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	2,343	2,293	3,127	3,246	4,701	5,363	2,161	2,218	12,332	13,120
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	<p>Beneficiaries include those who are severely affected by the overlapping health, financial, social and economic crises that the country is going through.</p> <p>Target groups comprise of refugees of all nationalities (Syrian and non-Syrian, such as Palestinian, Iraqi and Sudanese), migrant workers when applicable as well as the Lebanese communities suffering deteriorating living conditions.</p> <p>Households reached are based on an average size of 4 persons per HH (which might vary depending on nationality (refugee vs Lebanese), or geographic location (urban vs rural)).</p> <p>The vulnerability of participants will be determined in-line with each organization’s internal vulnerability criteria related to the specific target group and type of intervention.</p>
Project Cost (USD)	<p>1,748,003 (USD)</p> <p>Requested: 737,646 USD</p>

LEB211 Extension:

The extension of the appeal arises from the high needs on ground to respond to the current crises in Lebanon. Since the appeal was underfunded, the Lebanon forum published an alert requesting a new appeal. Under the revised ACT Humanitarian Policy , decisions relating to the launch of a new appeal are taken by the ACT Emergency Steering Committee (ESC). The ESC did not approve a new appeal this decision was related to the potential funding environment for a new appeal. Since some funding members requested to send funds to the Lebanon appeal, both the ACT Secretariat and the requesting members have agreed to extend this appeal for another year to allow members to continue the response. No major changes in the appeal activities and budget are foreseen so this can be considered as an appeal continuation.

The extension is for an additional 12 months, and only concerns ACT members DSPR and MECC. Requesting members in the original appeal will submit a report covering the first 2 years of the appeal as an interim report. For those members not included in the extension it will be considered as a final report.

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation Report	Quarterly (Every 3 months) <i>First SitRep due: 30/09/2021</i>
Narrative and Financial report (30 days from 1 st Year) Final Reports for CA	31/07/2022
Mid-term Narrative and Financial Report covering 1 st and 2 nd Year (60 days after the ending date)	31/08/2023
Final Narrative and Financial report (60 days after the ending date)	31/08/2024
Audit Report (90 days after the ending date)	30/09/2024

*** Notes:**

1. Interim narrative, financial and audit reports should be sent to the forum coordinator 15 days before the due date.
2. SitReps should be sent to Forum Coordinator/Appeal Lead and ACT Secretariat 3 working days before the due date.

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A

IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z

IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG

8, rue du Rhône

P.O. Box 2600

1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND

Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are **encouraged** to be made through the consolidated budget of the country forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any possible earmarking, budget targets per member can be found in the “Summary Table” Annex, and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat. For pledges/contributions, please refer to the spreadsheet accessible through this link: [☐_00 Appeals reports, Appeal Code LEB211](#) The ACT spreadsheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please, inform the **ACT Humanitarian Team** at humanitarianfinance@actalliance.org about all the pledges or contributions and transfers mentioning the appeal code in the subject of the email. We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for **back donor funding** and the results of these applications. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information please contact:

ACT Lebanon Forum Coordinator, Jana Nasr: (actlebanoncoordinator@gmail.com)

ACT MENA Regional Representative, Rachel Luce: (Rachel.Luce@actalliance.org)

ACT MENA Humanitarian Advisor, George Majaj: (George.Majaj@actalliance.org)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Niall O'Rourke

Head of Humanitarian Affairs

ACT Alliance Secretariat- Geneva

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Context

Since 2019 Lebanon has been experiencing a series of disasters ranging from the beginning of an economic crisis, the outbreak of COVID-19, and the devastating 2020 Beirut Blast. Combined with the political deadlock in the country and the inability to reach a common understanding of how the country should proceed, the economic crisis only worsened to extreme lengths. As a result, the Lebanese currency continued to depreciate while inflation increased. Of course, this meant that more people fell into poverty and those already classified as vulnerable are now in a much more difficult position. The UN estimates that by March 2021, 78% of Lebanon's population was in poverty— triple the estimated number in 2020. Of the population 36% live in extreme poverty—up from 8% in 2019 and 23% in 2020. In 2021, almost 9 in 10 displaced Syrian households were living in extreme poverty, with 88% living below the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) required to be able to meet survival needs for food and health.¹

As such, large numbers of people can no longer afford to pay for basic needs. This made them unable to afford healthcare and education as money is very scarce and only covers necessities of food. The lack of public finances within the possession of the government has all but disappeared. This has led over the years to the diminishing of government services and the end of its subsidization programs. This in turn has put additional pressure on vulnerable communities as inflation has become without bounds.

As a result, there are major shortages when it comes to three sectors: Basic needs, Healthcare, and Education. In terms of basic needs, WFP and the World Bank conducted a study that showed that Lebanese households are facing increasing challenges accessing basic needs, with more than 60% of households resorting to crisis coping strategies including reducing expenditure on health and education, withdrawing children from school and selling productive assets.² High levels of inflation, coupled with a loss in income generating opportunities as well as shortages in essential goods and services, have challenged the ability of vulnerable populations to meet their basic needs.

When it comes to Healthcare, the sector has greatly suffered over the past few years as masses of medical professionals have left the country. According to UNICEF, an estimated 40 per cent of doctors – including neonatologists and obstetrician-gynecologists – and 15 per cent specialized Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) nurses and 30 per cent of midwives have left the country, leaving a huge gap in the health system. A hiring freeze by health facilities and limitations on imports of medications and equipment have further affected the ability to provide even the most basic health care – with 58 per cent of hospitals reported drug shortages and 39 per cent of hospitals reported shortages in medical consumables³.

As for education, the sector is in peril; at least 1.2 million children across Lebanon have had their education disrupted for more than one year. With the country slipping deeper into an economic crisis, a safe and systematic school reopening in Lebanon is difficult to imagine. The lack of resources to pay teachers' salaries has exacerbated the lack of access to education for some of the most vulnerable children. The increased cost of financing education for families is preventing many children from returning to school. As private school tuition is fast becoming unaffordable for many families, the number of children attending public school is set to continue increasing; adding

¹OCHA,

https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Lebanon_ERP_2021_2022_378M_Final.pdf

² WFP and World Bank (2021). Lebanon m-VAM Vulnerability and Food Security Assessment, March April 2021.

³ <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/worsening-health-crisis-children>

pressure on the Lebanese public school system, and contributing to a reduced number of Syrian and Palestinian refugee children able to enroll in second shift.⁴

During 2023, prices of basic goods in the country are expected to continue increasing in parallel with further depreciation of the local currency. Without support, vulnerable and poor families, and individuals, particularly women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, will continue struggling to meet their basic needs in a dignified and safe way.

The current situation in Lebanon continues to exacerbate existing vulnerabilities to protection risks and shocks and undermines positive coping strategies for displaced persons from Syria and other persons at risk especially for older persons, female headed households and persons living with a disability. Record rates of Syrian and Palestinian refugee's report relying on harmful coping strategies to get by, and households say they are not able to provide the same level of support to vulnerable family members. Those living in the lowest expenditure classes and in non-permanent shelters are worse off across the board.

It must be noted that in recent years, with the economic and humanitarian condition in Lebanon worsening, also the observations from the UN and its experts have become more critical⁵, some even stating that Lebanon is at risk of becoming a failed state⁶.

Our implementing members have led their own needs assessments to determine the dire needs of the population and design an intervention suitable to the situation of the targeted population. Below is a breakdown of these assessments.

MECC through its own assessment and findings have provided this needs assessment:

Health: During the 2021-2022 period of the Lebanon ERP, encompassing services such as healthcare and education, only 0.6 M of 1.1 M targeted beneficiaries were only reached⁷.

A hiring freeze by health facilities and limitations on imports of medications and equipment have further affected the ability to provide even the most basic health care – with 58 per cent of hospitals reported drug shortages and 39 per cent of hospitals reported shortages in medical consumables⁸. To make matters worse, the continuous dollarization of the health sector, meant less people will be able to afford exorbitant prices. International organizations have attempted to intervene in this regard, however not all targeted beneficiaries were reached due to a lack of funding. For instance, during the 2021-2022 ERP program only 26.6% of the required 130 M USD needed for its healthcare intervention, was funded.⁹

Through its dispensary, MECC serves 300 patients with chronic diseases per month, 3,600 per year on average. Each patient costs \$50 per month. They are mainly elderlies and do rely on their end of month medication from MECC. "If it were not from the dispensary, we will definitely fail to obtain our medication". MECC, through its donors and partners has succeeded in providing and distributing medication either directly or through a voucher system adopted and agreed to with a pharmacy

⁴Save the Children,

https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/pdf/lebanon_education_crisis_spotlight_31.03.2021.pdf/5_G2230619.pdf (un.org)

⁶ Lebanon: UN expert warns of 'failing State' amid widespread poverty | OHCHR

⁷ REVISED EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN LEBANON, June 22, 2022,

https://lebanon.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-08/Lebanon_ERP_Revision_2021_2022_WebJune22.pdf

⁸ <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/worsening-health-crisis-children>

⁹ REVISED EMERGENCY

RESPONSE PLAN

LEBANON, June 22, 2022, https://lebanon.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-08/Lebanon_ERP_Revision_2021_2022_WebJune22.pdf

known and partner to MECC (Chalhoub Pharmacy) that caters to the area. MECC was able to target 5454 beneficiaries with life saving medications in 2022. In previous cash assistance through the last 2 years, through PDM's conducted, usually the number one spending was on food; however as of 2022, the number one spending dramatically shifted to medication and health. Currently, MECC is facing challenges in catering to beneficiaries due to lack of funding/medication.

Additionally, unfortunately, some tests are usually required and the dispensary cannot oblige. MECC hopes to expand its service to include the latter. Cancer treatment is in high demand as well. MECC used to receive grants towards the latter and is currently working on reviving this crucial approach to the health sector.

Basic Needs: In terms of basic needs, WFP and the World Bank conducted a study that demonstrated that Lebanese households are facing increasing challenges accessing basic needs, with more than 60% of households resorting to crisis coping strategies including reducing expenditure on health and education, withdrawing children from school and selling productive assets.¹⁰ High levels of inflation, coupled with a loss in income generating opportunities as well as shortages in essential goods and services, have challenged the ability of vulnerable populations to meet their basic needs.

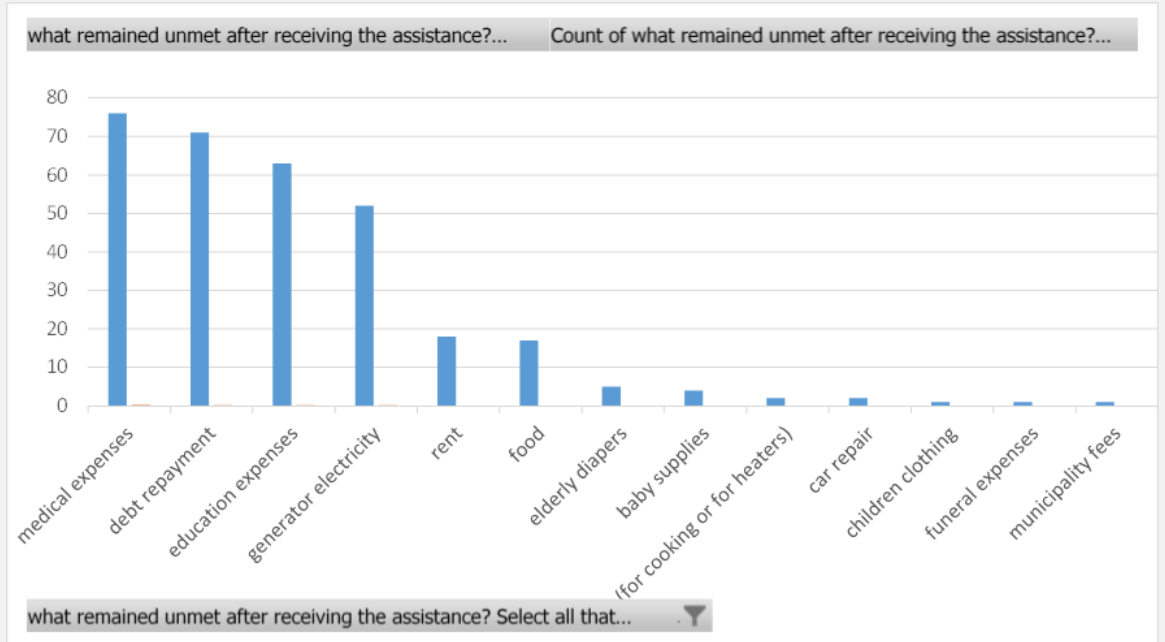
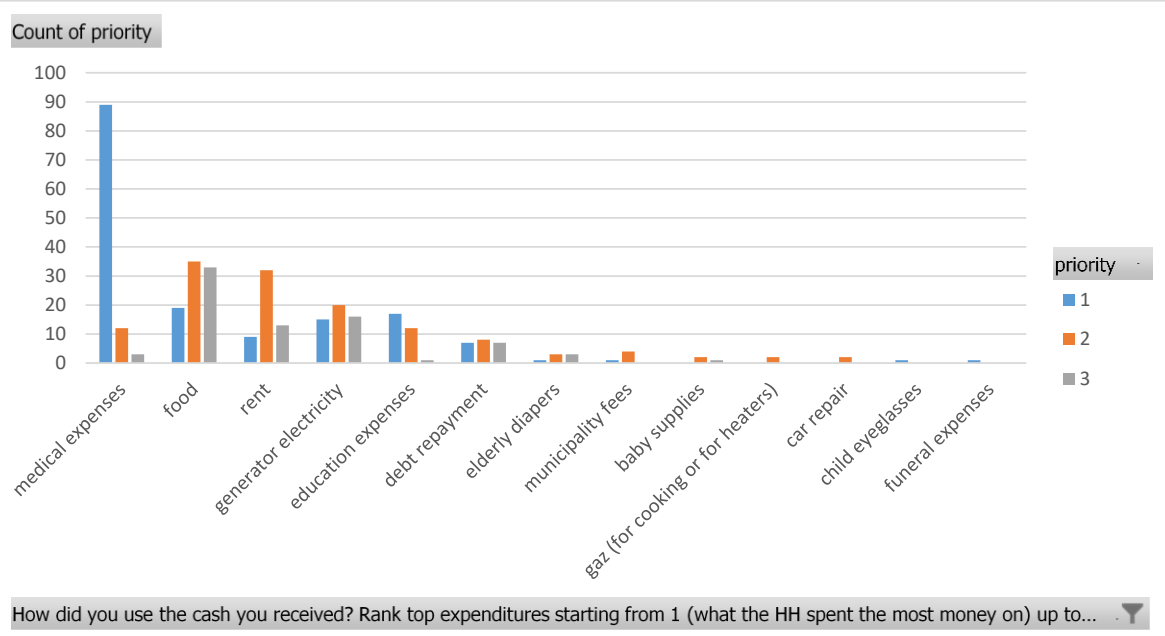
During 2023, prices of basic goods in the country are expected to continue increasing in parallel with further depreciation of the local currency. Without support, vulnerable and poor families, and individuals, particularly women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, will continue struggling to meet their basic needs in a dignified and safe way.

Cash: 3241 people were supported with MPCA in 2022. Through its own assessment with beneficiaries/potential beneficiaries, PDM's, within the basic needs and cash assistance, the number one most appreciated support is cash. People have the liberty to spend on what they feel is most important to them at that time: medication, bills, rent, generator fees, basic food support for the family. Below is a chart that shows the latest cash distribution done at the end of 2022 and related expenses/prioritized. Through its various projects in various areas, MECC is witnessing the dire need for economic support. MECC is also trying to scale up this activity from a one-time MPCA towards multi-months assistance in the future.

Through its local partners, LINGO's, churches, MECC is hardly being able to cater to all in need. There is always a gap in the cash assistance, even in the ERP. MECC is trying to contribute to the response plan and fill gaps at best possible.

¹⁰ WFP and World Bank (2021). Lebanon m-VAM Vulnerability and Food Security Assessment, March April 2021.

The one-time assistance is \$200 (MECC follows the cash task force and cash working group in Lebanon). The amount was received and spent as shown below



Unrestricted Vouchers: MECC has been using restricted and unrestricted vouchers, as well various kits distribution (food, NFI’s). In 2022, 3930 HH were reached (averaging 15,000 people) on Lebanese soil.

Through a rapid assessment of 100 people on best mean of support between food vouchers or food kits: 89% opted for vouchers be it food or dignity/hygiene and best yet unrestricted so they may be able to even combine food and NFI’s. The latter gives people the freedom to chose any item needed rather than being imposed on them. As MECC, we do work with and through churches in most times. Churches themselves are now struggling to support their congregations/communities due to lack of funding. They are continuously resorting to MECC for support.

Diapers: MECC beneficiaries, churches’ beneficiaries and other LNGO’s who work with PWD’s are continuously resorting to MECC for diapers. Some LNGO’s used to distribute but not any longer. In

2022 MECC distributed to 450 elderlies/disabled @90 diapers each. Diapers used to be subsidized but not anymore and it has become extremely expensive given the current circumstances. The same beneficiaries come back for additional support and new ones as well directly or through churches. It has become a priority for a considerable group of the Lebanese society.

Education – Tuition Fees During the 2021-2022 period of the Lebanon ERP, encompassing services such as healthcare and education, only 0.6 M of 1.1 M targeted beneficiaries were only reached¹¹. MECC conducted assessment with 9 church related schools in 2022. We were able to outreach 503 students with outstanding tuition fees without which students would not have been able to enroll in the upcoming new academic year. MECC works closely in its selection of students along with the school's administration. We do not target a specific grade rather we do target those with outstanding payments. To date tuition fees were still in Lebanese Pounds at most with a small part in US\$. Going forward 2023-2024, the tuition fees will be in US\$ at most which will make it even harder for parents to pay. At the beginning of the crisis, Lebanon educational sector witnessed a large migration from Private Schools to Public ones (free or half free). Given that public schools are on strike most of the year, because of failure to pay teachers a minimum acceptable salary, MECC was informed by schools of an opposite migration; not as large; from Public to Private safeguarding the future of a whole generation. With feedback from parents and school administration, parents are willing to spread thin just in order to keep their children in school.

Schools - Solar Pannels: Electricity as well as diesel are no longer subsidized and even on the rise. Through the assessments and feedback from schools as to what else could we support with, solar panels installation was common among them all. On one hand they will have continuous electricity, cut down on bills – diesel/generator and government electricity bill while not having to reflect the latter bills on the students' tuition fees. The installation will by no means be reflected on the students' tuition fees – MECC requirement. This will also allow proper functioning of the schools; students will be comfortable in their environment – even the technical classes (computer) will also be running smoothly. MECC strongly supports the installation of solar panels wherever possible.

Livelihood: In 2022, MECC outreached 803 people in various Livelihood projects; namely, Home Care, Sewing, knitting, Handcraft, Soap making, Food Security.

In South Lebanon, Training involved Sewing, soap making, handcraft and knitting in addition to literacy courses. 46% (138 women) of participants have been able to secure jobs, either through a home base business or employment. The remaining 54% (162) of the women were using the skills learned to work for their families: repairing clothes, producing soap for the family usage and wool clothes for their children. This is supporting indirectly the family as they are trying to minimize the expenditures while producing these items in house. Those enrolled in one training are unique numbers; every group awaits the upcoming possible training to enroll. Sewing Training was supported by an official certificate from a certified Center of the area as well as a kit. Going forward all training will be supported by certificates and kits.

Based on market assessment – attached – Food Security (as described below) is in demand.

In Beirut, Mount Lebanon and Tripoli, MECC trained 135 men and women in Home Care (care for the elderlies) with an official certificate from a leading Hospital in Lebanon (Saint George's Hospital University Medical Center) as well as a tailored kit. Around 30% are already working and the remaining 70% are being supported by MECC to find a job with brokers. In addition, MECC is putting together a project that will link the graduated trainees with needy families with elderlies and PWD's.

¹¹ REVISED EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN LEBANON, June 22, 2022, https://lebanon.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-08/Lebanon_ERP_Revision_2021_2022_WebJune22.pdf

Youth are mostly emigrating and elderly or PWD are being left alone. To this, the project is in high demand. Additionally, a high percentage of residents cannot afford to hire a home care taker, so they are highly benefiting of the project to support elderly or PWD's at home and this where the kit comes in extremely handy. From assessment and feedback from all participants, the training is vastly in need. Churches and Local Partners are urging MECC to continue with the activity given the demand to enrol they are receiving and the immediate feedback.

In 2022, in Akkar, MECC has worked with 45 women in Food Security: The project aims at enhancing women's products and related sales in the villages of Akkar thus improving economic status and enhancing resiliency: The area is known for its untapped agricultural potential, and is a valuable asset in the food security domain.

The Akkar area has been neglected for over a decade although it enjoys a large farming and produce potential. Women of the area are not used to go outside their villages for purchases and are of mid to low income. Based on the previous activities, the upcoming project will enable farmers to sell some of their harvest and women to sell their self-made products/provision food. As border villages with Syria, they face illegal trafficking - much cheaper - of various goods which paralyses the agricultural movement in the area. The project aims at reviving some abilities to sell and produce with the farmers and local communities.

Women have been preparing delicious produce at extremely affordable prices yet were failing at selling outside their immediate community due to the fact of not knowing either how to package or market. In this project, women will learn how to legally label – they will learn the official standards needed to publicly sell - which will enable them to sell in any potential place; they could even strike deals with supermarkets and be on the shelf.

Topics addressed:

- Hygienic products with practical sessions: Wrong and dangerous methods usually used.
- Best methods for making food: Jarred final products/provision food
- Market assessment - with exercise
- Labeling - legal per ministry of agriculture standards with actual implementation
- Sales and marketing
- Exhibitions.

MECC pushes them into the market through supporting them with nice packaging after the labeling and introducing them to as many exhibitions as possible. The major impact will bear fruit mainly after exhibitions where women will be exposed to various markets in various areas of Lebanon (2022: Beirut, Jbeil, Kobayyet) Exhibitions start in September and that would give them the chance to work through Christmas and other holidays of the last quarter of the year. Villages chosen are those with cooperatives with whom MECC cooperates and coordinates giving a higher impact. Women of the villages chosen do use the cooperatives for manufacturing their products.

Women do ask MECC for different type or training (sewing, knitting.....) for self-use but definitely do rely on the Food Security for sustainability.

Business Developments/Empowerment: MECC has rehabilitated over 45 businesses throughout 2022 and 2023 (and another 27 in 2021) by providing them with equipment, raw material and maintenance. The latter supported those shops remain in business and not close. But, after post assessment, it was made clear that they still need support to strongly get back in the market and secure sustainability. After further assessment, MECC identified 20 businesses that show potential

in growing: Long-term sustainability, increasing labor force - a value chain approach. MECC will support through grants after detailed analysis of needs and way forward. MECC will manage the grant and provide parallel training in business development, marketing, budgeting, social media and any other topic required thus securing success and long term livelihood.

An educational assessment done by JCC in Dbayeh camp:

1. Providing Rehabilitating houses in Sabra & Shatila camps:

As a global community, JCC has a moral responsibility to protect and support the vulnerable Palestinian refugees in Lebanon who have faced displacement and limited access to basic rights and services for decades.

The living conditions for the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, particularly in the Sabra & Shatila camps, often involves makeshift shelters or houses that are constructed without adhering to safety regulations, building codes, or obtaining licenses. The refugees themselves, using whatever materials are available to them, typically build these structures. As a result, these informal shelters often lack the necessary safety measures and infrastructure to withstand harsh weather conditions, such as heavy rains, strong winds, high humidity or extreme temperatures. Inadequate insulation and ventilation can lead to uncomfortable living conditions, particularly during hot summers or cold winters. The vulnerability of these shelters poses risks to the well-being and safety of their inhabitants.

Supporting the rehabilitation of these houses would contribute to fulfilling our humanitarian duty to alleviate their suffering and improve their living conditions. It also restores a sense of security, stability, and privacy to those refugees.

After the success of the rehabilitation activity in LEB211 implemented in Dbayeh camp, JCC is planning to extend this activity and renovate 15 houses in the Sabra camp in LEB231.

For most families in the Dbayeh camp, it was a life-saving project. The rehabilitation was truly needed as in some houses pieces from the ceiling fell down during the renovation that could have fallen out anytime and threaten the family members. The moisture on the walls has caused mold that led to respiratory problems, allergies and asthma, especially amongst the elderly and the babies.

The selection process will be for 15 vulnerable families with severe damages in their houses.

2. Providing cash assistance in refugee camps in Lebanon is crucial for several reasons:

Multi-purpose cash assistance allows refugees to exercise choice and control over their own lives. It respects their dignity and autonomy by enabling them to prioritize their own needs and make decisions according to their unique circumstances and allocate their resources accordingly.

This ensures that they can meet their basic needs, such as food, water, shelter, healthcare, and education. This approach can be particularly effective in situations where traditional aid may not be readily available or appropriate.

To some, receiving cash assistance is an opportunity to become more self-reliant and empowers them to engage in income-generating activities, start small businesses, or invest in skills training that can enhance their employability.

Cash assistance injects resources into the local economy, benefiting both refugees and the host community. Cash will provide financial resources; refugees can cope with emergencies, adapt to changing circumstances, and invest in long-term solutions.

Additionally, considerations should be made to address the specific vulnerabilities and needs of different refugee groups, such as women, children, the elderly, and individuals with disabilities.

JCC is planning to implement multipurpose cash assistance in our 5 centers in the Palestinian camps in Sabra, Ein El Hilweh, Saida, Dbayeh and Tyre.

The cash assistance will be the amount needed to cover the cost of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) per person per month.

The Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) first developed in 2014 by the "Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon" to serve as a benchmark to estimate the basic needs and associated costs of a refugee family in Lebanon.

Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon is a platform established to facilitate collaboration and coordination among various United Nations agencies, international and local non-governmental organizations (INGO and NGOs), and other players involved with humanitarian and development issues in Lebanon.

Using a hybrid approach relying on consumption patterns among refugees as well as ensuring nutritional adequacy, the food basket aims to define the nutritional and food needs of individuals and families. Prices for food items are tracked on a monthly basis through the WFP (World Food Program) Lebanon Market Monitor which monitors prices within contracted shops across the country.

According to the Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon, the cost of the SMEB per person per month is 25\$. The amount donated within this activity will be related to the number of family members, according to their official family registry.

Knowing that this activity is a one-time unconditional cash assistance, and the beneficiaries are not compelled to spend the cash for food security, but JCC will advise them to buy food supplies with this amount, to avoid malnutrition.

3. Providing scholarships in refugee camps in Lebanon is crucial for several reasons:

Education is a fundamental right, and providing scholarships in refugee camps ensures that children and youth have access to formal education. Many refugee children in Lebanon face significant barriers to education, including financial constraints, limited school availability, language barriers, and documentation issues. Scholarships help remove these barriers by covering tuition fees, school supplies, and other educational expenses, enabling refugee children to attend school and continue their education.

Scholarships give the children the opportunity to gain knowledge, skills, and qualifications that can help them break the cycle of poverty, build a brighter future, and contribute to the development of their communities. Education equips the youth with the tools to pursue higher education, vocational training, or entrepreneurship, enhancing their prospects for employment and economic self-sufficiency.

Schools provide a safe and structured environment where children can learn, play, and socialize, shielding them from risks such as child labor, exploitation, early marriage, and recruitment by armed groups. By giving scholarships, refugee children are more likely to stay in school, increasing their resilience and reducing their vulnerability to various forms of exploitation.

UNICEF's new assessment shows that 3 in 10 young people in Lebanon have stopped their education, while 4 in 10 reduced spending on education to buy essential items like basic food and medicine.

In the 2021-2022 academic year, there were about 30,000 children in Lebanon that dropped out of school; a report by UNICEF found that one in ten children in Lebanon have been sent to work instead. (Source: UNICEF Lebanon 2022)

The UNRWA school catering to the Dbayeh residents closed down in 1975. The students were urged to join the Carmel School in Burj Hammoud until 2013, when the school was closed due to low enrolment. The only options for the camp's students were either the public schools around the camp area or the more expensive private schools.

The public schools in Lebanon have been on strike for over 2 months due to wage disputes between the teaching body and the Ministry of Education. Thus, the move to the private schools.

According to a survey conducted by JCC for 10 families having 20 children:

Tuition fees range between 375\$ and 800\$ per child per year (2022-2023)

Transportation range between 250\$ to 720\$ per child per year (2022-2023)

Other expenses (uniform, books and others) could go up to range between 0\$ (all included with the tuition fees) to 250\$ per child per year.

* The schools in the area are preparing the parents for a hike in their tuitions for the 2023-2024 scholastic year to the range of 1000\$ and 1500\$ per child (including transportation and other expenses), and this will be a heavy burden on the parents' shoulders.

(Some schools during the scholastic year of 2022 – 2023, imposed additional fees. For example, Carmelites school located in Fanar area, has requested 3 additional fees over the current scholastic year, as a support for their teachers.)

In Reference to LEB211 activities, JCC has implemented a “cash for education” activity in Dbayeh camp. The donated amount was 200\$/family. The tuition fees were paid directly to the school. It was a successful activity, the parents were so thankful for this project, and expressed their gratitude and appreciation.

For the LEB231, JCC would like to conduct the same activity within this appeal. But due to the increase of tuition fees the schools, the amount will be 200\$/student, to provide a higher support for the families according to the number of children within the family.

4. Supporting health dispensaries in refugee camps in Lebanon is crucial for several reasons:

Health dispensaries provide essential medical services and healthcare access to the refugee population. Many of whom lack access to quality healthcare due to financial constraints, legal barriers, or limited resources. Health dispensaries help bridge this gap by offering primary healthcare services, including general check-ups, vaccinations, prenatal care, and treatment for common illnesses.

Dispensaries help minimize the risk of outbreaks and epidemics in the camp settings. They focus on the well-being of mothers and children, who are particularly vulnerable in the refugee population. They offer prenatal care, safe delivery services, and postnatal care to pregnant women, ensuring healthier pregnancies and reducing the risk of complications. Additionally, dispensaries provide pediatric care, immunizations, and nutrition support for children, promoting their overall health and development.

Many refugees suffer from chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, and respiratory illnesses. Health dispensaries provide ongoing care, medication, and monitoring for these

conditions. By offering regular check-up dispensaries help manage chronic diseases and prevent their exacerbation, improving the overall health outcomes of refugees.

In the Dbayeh camp, a small health dispensary named “Charles de Foucauld”, provides the only quality health care services in the area for more than 3,500 residents. Currently 5 doctors are volunteering in the dispensary for multiple medical services, with basic medical equipment. This dispensary is under the supervision of the cardiologist Dr. Elie Sakr, who dedicated his life to serve the poor. Supporting this dispensary will be valuable for thousands of patients benefiting from the medical services.

The dispensary is open 5 days a week, where the doctors attend to the patients free of charge. Vaccinations are also free especially when provided or sponsored by the Ministry of Health or the Red Cross or other donors. Minor procedures are conducted free of charge; but if it cannot be handled in the dispensary or further tests are required, then the patient is referred to other clinics or even hospitals for free or for a minimal charge.

Supporting the health dispensary in the Dbayeh camp helps build trust and foster integration between the camp community and the healthcare system. Where the refugees will have access to reliable and culturally sensitive healthcare services, enhancing their sense of dignity and promoting their integration into the healthcare system. This fund will be dedicated to purchase equipment for small operations, wheelchairs, crutches, medical measuring devices...

5. In Lebanon, engaging in recreational activities in refugee camps is important for several reasons:

Recreational activities provide a means of escape from the difficult circumstances that many refugees face. It allows them to temporarily alleviate stress, boredom, and the challenges associated with displacement. Engaging in recreational activities can help them improve their mental health and emotional well-being, promoting a sense of normalcy and happiness.

Participating in recreational activities creates opportunities for social interaction and community building as well as fostering a sense of belonging, encouraging positive relationships, and helping refugees develop support networks within the camp. It also helps combating sedentary lifestyles, promoting active living, and reducing the risk of chronic diseases. Such activities also

offers a platform for self-expression, creativity, and personal growth especially children and youth. By acquiring new abilities, refugees may gain confidence and a sense of empowerment, which can be crucial for their future prospects.

Through games, sports, and other activities, refugees can acquire valuable life skills, such as teamwork, communication, problem-solving, and leadership. These skills are transferable to other aspects of their lives and can contribute to their personal and professional development.

The activities that the JCC have engaged in previously have not only brought joy and happiness to the participants but have also fostered a sense of community and strengthened the bonds between different groups of people. Such events are:

The Christmas gatherings and lunches in all our centers that likely provided a festive and warm atmosphere for everyone involved, creating a sense of togetherness during the holiday season.

The annual summer outing for the elderly ladies and the underprivileged youth offers an opportunity for these individuals to enjoy a day out, engage in recreational activities, and create lasting memories. Such outings can be particularly meaningful for elderly individuals who may face social isolation and limited opportunities for leisure

Mother's and children's Day celebrations that allow mothers and their children to come together and be honored, appreciating the love and care they share. These celebrations can create an atmosphere of appreciation and recognition, strengthening the bonds between mothers and children while also fostering a supportive network among the participating families.

Overall, these activities demonstrate the center's commitment to promoting social connections, community engagement, and the well-being of its members. They play a vital role in uplifting morale, fostering a sense of belonging, and creating an environment where individuals can connect with others who may share similar experiences or challenges.

6. Providing medical vouchers from pharmacies in refugee camps in Lebanon is important for several reasons:

Medical vouchers ensure that refugees have access to necessary medications and healthcare services through pharmacies. Refugees are facing barriers such as financial constraints, lack of documentation, or limited access to healthcare facilities. By providing medical vouchers, refugees can obtain essential medications and treatments from local pharmacies, improving their access to healthcare and reducing health disparities.

Vouchers allow the said refugees to receive appropriate treatments, enable cost control and efficient allocation of resources, as the value of the voucher can be predetermined and managed effectively.

There are many patients in Dbayeh camp, especially elderly ones, can't afford to buy their medicine. So, the JCC is planning to support the most vulnerable cases in the camp with medications from the 3 pharmacies in and around the camp.

To be able to monitor this activity, JCC will sign a MOU with the dispensary "Charles de Foucauld" in the camp, where each of the patients has a file with their medical history. The dispensary's doctors are coordinating with the "Little Sisters of Nazareth" who are helping with running the dispensary since 1971. They have all the details about the needy and underprivileged members of the community, and will support JCC with the selection of patients who will benefit from the medication vouchers.

JCC will sign an agreement with the 3 pharmacies located around the camp, to provide medicine for the patients. Doing so will increase the chance of finding the needed medications in one of the pharmacies. A clear plan of action will be defined in collaboration with the dispensary doctors, the sisters, and the 3 pharmacies, to be able to monitor this activity and avoid any false steps.

1.2. Needs

Assessments among the affected population highlighted the need for food, cash assistance, rehabilitation and psychosocial support.

Increasing levels of unemployment, lack of income generating opportunities and multidimensional poverty are among the greatest factors driving individual need in the short-term. Three main areas remain of particular concern – protection, food security, and health – as needs remain high and basic living conditions of already vulnerable communities could rapidly deteriorate further.¹² As per WFP, sustainable food security in Lebanon would require wide-reaching reforms and reflections, which would involve policy related to food production, trade, agriculture, and the environment. Additional demographic pressures are a result of worsening social cohesion due to competition over limited resources, services, and opportunities. In other words, those working in Lebanon can no longer easily afford basic necessities or protect their families.

¹² UNOCHA Lebanon: Beirut Port Explosions Situation Report No. 16, 20 January 2021

At a time where the social fabric is under pressure, violence against women and risks of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) continue to be reported across the region.¹³ Lebanese authorities have fallen short in their obligations to protect women and girls from violence, and to end discrimination against them.¹⁴ Protection risks of targeted households include risks linked to children schooling and drop-out and the occurrence of further child protection risks (such as child labour, and early marriage). Also, risk of forced eviction (i.e., due to due rent or civil conflict), the need for medical services (uncovered by other practitioners), the need for medicine and other household or individual basic needs.

The protracted nature of the refugee situation in a context with limited self-reliance possibilities, coupled with the impact of these recent crises, have led to an exponential rise in extreme poverty among refugees. An estimated 88% of Syrian refugees in Lebanon are living below the extreme poverty line, further eroding the resilience of people to withstand protection risks and avoid harmful coping strategies.¹⁵ The multiple crises have heightened the risks of social instability. Tensions continue to be primarily driven by competition in access to jobs and services, catalyzed by the deteriorating socio-economic situation and political differences.¹⁶

1.3. Capacity to Respond

The ACT Lebanon Forum was established in early 2020 and based on a strong infrastructure from the ACT JSL Forum. ACT members in Lebanon have been coordinating their interventions for several years under the JSL and build on decades of experiences in Lebanon, in providing development and humanitarian support to all people in need especially since the beginning of the Syrian crisis in 2011. Immediately coming together through the Lebanon Forum after the Beirut Explosion on August 4th, 2020, the forum's capacity to respond proved strong and effective.

The LEB211 appeal includes two local ACT members (MECC and DSPR) who have a deep understanding of the local context and good relations with local churches and authorities; and one international member (CA) with ongoing long-term partnerships in Lebanon and that has been actively coordinating with the ACT Lebanon Forum. Basmeh and Zeitooneh, CA's local partners under LEB211, has established strong and sustainable relations with the local actors and local humanitarian work groups.

International members are part of coordination bodies such as the Lebanon INGO Humanitarian Forum (LHIF). Local partners are also involved with the Local NGO Forum (LHDF) and other sector focused coordination mechanisms. In the framework of this project, organizations will also ensure the continuous involvement of the Protection and Child Protection Work Groups in Lebanon in exchanging the information of prioritized cases, localities, and assistance modalities. The referral pathways, and the identified referral mechanisms will be employed to reach the maximum benefit of the resources allocated to this project.

1.4. Core Faith values

All requesting members ascribe to the core faith values of dignity, love, justice and equality. This means the partners will put the human life as reverential and puts the being at the center of programming. This allows the organisations to restore the dignity of all beings ensuring they are all encompassing to work with faith and non faith organisations and individuals. Ensuring a just society will be a pillar for supporting the most marginalised, and victims of GBV.

All members are faith-based organizations and adhere to the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS). They believe that all people have both spiritual and social needs thereby necessitating a holistic approach if their needs are to be effectively addressed. All believe that all humans are of equal value deserving equal attention bearing in mind personal integrity and selflessness as a guide to its actions.

¹³ 3RP Regional Needs Overview 2021 - <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/lebanon-inter-agency-3rp-regional-needs-overview-2021>

¹⁴ <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/01/13/lebanon-sharp-decline-human-rights#>

¹⁵ <https://reporting.unhcr.org/lebanon>

¹⁶ ARK/UNDP (2020). Perception Survey (Wave 8), July 2020

In line with ACT Alliance’s Global Strategy, all members respond to difficult issues in a way that fosters a just, peaceful and inclusive world.

2. PROJECT RATIONALE *(Logical Framework - Annex 3)*

2.1. Intervention Strategy and Theory of Change

The LEB211 appeal continues to respond to the needs of the people residing within Lebanon in line with the previous ACT LEB201 emergency appeal response, with an additional recovery and adaptation component targeting vulnerable populations located all over Lebanon and suffering from the overlapping health, financial, economic and social stability crises currently facing the country. It is a joint, multi-faceted appeal that is both self-implemented by ACT members and through local partners in Lebanon.

The appeal maintains a strong focus on supporting those in need inside and outside Beirut. On one hand, the immediate response to the urgent needs in the short-term will ensure that the most vulnerable population has access to adequate food, sanitation, medicine, clean water, psychosocial support, protection and other basic needs. The needs will be addressed through a variety of contextually relevant modalities that includes in-kind distribution, vouchers and multi-purpose cash assistance.

On the other hand, the appeal will also support livelihood recovery activities that include the rehabilitation of businesses and education facilities, strengthening of female workers and provision of better access to safe public facilities.

Requesting members will work with existing networks in the targeted local communities (local churches and NGOS) to (1) meet immediate needs, (2) initiate recovery efforts and (3) help sustain livelihoods.

The appeal approach draws on the most relevant aspects of social protection and delivering results. The approach will also contribute to the broader social goals of stability and accountability, and of reducing inequality.

2.2. Impact

To alleviate suffering, protect the most vulnerable, strengthen local capacities, and build resilience of Lebanese, refugee and other vulnerable populations affected by the Beirut Explosion and Lebanon’s health and economic crises.

2.3. Outcomes

Affected populations in Lebanon have improved living conditions through a joint ACT Response.

2.4. Outputs

Output 1. Shelter/NFIs/Unconditional CASH

1.1: # of affected population benefited from rehabilitation of shelter/business.

1.2: # of affected population benefited and has access to non-food and personal items to meet their basic survival and diverse needs.

Output 2. Food Security

2.1. # of households have access to quality and timely food.

Output 3. MHPSS/Protection

3.1. Vulnerable groups specifically women, children, the elderly and PWD have access to MHPSS, PSS and protection services, including GBV survivors, either through centers or home services.

3.2. # of vulnerable and at-risk households receive protection emergency cash assistance.

Output 4. Health

4.1. # of people have access to medication for chronic diseases and COVID-19.

Output 5. WASH

5.1. # of people have access to WASH services such as COVID-19 PPE, hygiene kits/vouchers, cleaning materials and other personal care services

Output 6. Early Recovery/Livelihoods

6.1. # of supported people benefit from training and cash-based programming/start-up kits to restore and diversify their livelihoods

6.2. # of institutions and businesses restored

Output 7. Education

7.1. # of children have access to education.

2.5. Preconditions / Assumptions

The appeal is planned based on the following assumptions:

- The target areas affected are accessible with no major logistical challenges.
- **The situation within the south remains contained and the situation does not escalate**
- Communities accept the intervention.
- Availability of food and supplies for procurement in the local market; imported through alternate ports (Airport or Port of Tripoli).
- Relatively stable political environment that does not escalate into civil unrest in and around targeted areas in a manner that delays or prevents access.
- Stability of security situation allows mobility to different areas around the country and smooth operation of the supply chains.
- Containment of the COVID-19 pandemic and lack of urgency for long and strict lockdown period and country closure that halts the mobility and work of NGOs.
- Government restrictions linked to COVID-19, if any, will not hinder mobility and will allow activities to proceed without delays.
- Sufficient funding is secured and received on time in order for project implementation to meet its fixed deadlines.
- Financial institutions/banks are open and continue to allow accessing and using fresh funds transferred from abroad.
- Local leadership buy-in and government cooperation allows for activities to take place.
- Prices of goods do not increase such that procurement is impacted.
- Local administrative units, municipalities and other stakeholders are responsive and supportive during implementation when needed.
- NGO centers are operational and access of staff and beneficiaries to it or to the money transferring agencies is possible.

- Beneficiaries always respect social distancing, timely appointments and wearing of masks.

2.6. Risk Analysis (Annex 4)

Considering the multiple-level instabilities currently facing Lebanon, several major risks might be faced during the implementation of this project; And as with any humanitarian response, the success of the response is contingent to the mitigation of those major risk factors.

The main risk factors identified in the group risk analysis can be summarized as follows:

External:

- Political instability.
- Escalation of the security situation.
- Street uprisal and major roadblocks.
- Government imposing strict measures on movement and no exemptions to NGOs except for lifesaving activities.
- Continuous devaluation of local currency, hyperinflation and shortage of goods.
- Increase of domestic and GBV Cases due to deteriorating living conditions.
- Financial banking system failure and money transfer risks.
- Duplication of efforts.
- Fuel shortages and electricity outages.

Mitigation: Members will ensure continuous coordination, cooperation and advocacy with all government, local and international stakeholders and forums/working groups, where needed, in addition to sufficient information sharing (Updates, changes, challenges, delays, contingency plans etc.) and knowledge management in order to mitigate the risks, protect staff and beneficiaries, provide quality assistance, maintain smooth operations, facilitate supply chain management, empower partners and sustain the intervention for a longer-term impact.

Internal:

- Corruption, collusion, nepotism and fraud.
- Appeal not implemented as per approved plan.
- Staff Turnover.

Mitigation: Members will ensure regular training, monitoring and appropriate follow-up with partners in addition to the appropriate project control through project audit, evaluation and compliance with high working standards.

2.7. Sustainability / Exit Strategy

Appeal members and partners will continue to provide direct lifesaving materials to people who lost everything in the Beirut explosion in addition to the provision of other services to extremely vulnerable households living at the edge of or under poverty line around Lebanon.

The medium to longer term intervention will be concentrated on adequate recovery, especially in the area of protection and livelihood interventions. The activities in the appeal aim to have a long-term impact where those affected by the explosion, and overlapping health, financial, economic and social crises in Lebanon can retain their normal life and preserve a dignified life with time.

The requesting members of the appeal are either local members or working through local partners. The people targeted in the activities will have continued support through these local actors; Some of the projects are designed and implemented in the framework of each member's or partner's existing programs such as CA's MHPSS/Protection program, life saving and women strengthening activities with MECC and shelter plus education program with DSPR while other projects respond to new emerging needs and ensure continued mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues such as child protection, GBV prevention and supporting people with disabilities.

Projects will be executed in parallel to projects funded by other sources, inline with members' current strategies for the country, and in coordination with other local and international operational partners, practitioners and connections in the job market in Lebanon in order to ensure sustainability and synergy, build resilience of affected communities as well as avoid any possible overlap in the provided services.

Moreover, coordination with municipalities, line ministries, public institutions and other local stakeholders is done and when needed, a MoU is signed with a specific stakeholder to clarify responsibility and develop an agreed common exit strategy or handover. Households receiving unconditional cash and packages for food security, NFIs and education with MECC and DSPR are either registered or will be, for additional support in the longer term through existing development programmes. By providing this safety net, such transfers not only support immediate survival, but also promote resilient livelihoods.

3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to Child Safeguarding? Yes No

Members of the ACT Alliance have a commitment to prevent misconduct and to safeguard children. Staff of ACT members are personally and collectively responsible for upholding and promoting the highest ethical and professional standards in their work. All staff involved in the response are required to sign the ACT Code of Conduct and requesting members will ensure communities are aware of the expected behaviour of staff.

Members of the Act Lebanon Forum have a zero-tolerance approach to abuse and exploitation of any kind –physical, verbal, emotional or sexual to children. Staff, partners, associates and volunteers working on the appeal will be oriented during the inception phase on Child safeguarding commitments and child protection policy of ACT Alliance. This step will ensure a safe working environment for all those engaged in the appeal, for the safety and well-being of the children and communities they will come into contact with. Child safeguarding commitments will apply to all members employees, community volunteers, consultants, contractors and trustees. Compliance with Child Safeguarding commitments will be included in all contracts and will be read and signed by anyone joining the organisation.

3.1. ACT Code of Conduct

ACT members are committed to guard against the abuse of power by those responsible for protection and assistance to vulnerable communities. Especially in humanitarian crises, the situation of affected populations presents a particular ethical responsibility and duty of care on the part of ACT members and other humanitarian actors. Therefore, ACT members have a responsibility to ensure that all staff and volunteers are aware of the code of conduct, sign it, and understand what it means in concrete behavioural terms. ACT members also ensure that there are proper mechanisms in place to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse. ACT member staff, volunteers, and visitors are expected to sign and adhere to the ACT Code of Conduct. During orientation, staff and volunteers receive the ACT Code of Conduct in English and local languages to review and sign, ensuring that all understand the code's contents and are aware of related expectations as a result of the code. In case any incident occurs, a complaints and response mechanism is in place to address beneficiary feedback, including addressing violations of the ACT Code of Conduct. Disciplinary measures are in place to address a staff member or volunteer who violates the Code of Conduct. ACT members will continue to ensure that the principles of the Code of Conduct are incorporated into planning and implementation of activities under the Appeal. Moreover, the ACT Code of Conduct will be communicated to the beneficiaries and that they will be made aware of the complaint mechanisms available for their use. Proper complaints and handling mechanisms will be put in place at community level, District and National level.

3.2. Implementation Approach

The implementation approach will be through a coordinated national appeal for two organisations. The idea of working through national forums is to better assist ACT members and make use of shared opportunities among requesting forum members. Opportunities for collaboration in the forum will be identified to ensure coordination, shared accountability, and learning. In line with a group EPRP, each of the requesting members will be responsible for implementing their respective proposed activities. The overall coordination of the appeal will be done through the Forum Coordinator/Appeal Lead and LEB211 Appeal WG, working closely with appeal focal points in each

organization. The coordination will also have close support from the ACT Secretariat in MENA. The primary mode of implementation will be through local members and partners. At community level, the appeal implementation will be centered on participatory approaches; to identify the beneficiaries, market systems development and implementation of major activities. This ensures ownership and sustainability of the activities after project closure. Organisations will provide employees and partner staff capacity building on Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), Complaints and Response Mechanisms (CRM), Finance Management and Grant Management.

CA's protection project with partners Basmeh and Zeitooneh will target 625 vulnerable households in Beirut, Mount Lebanon, Central and West Bekaa, North Lebanon (Akkar and Tripoli) and provide them with unconditional cash for protection assistance, all in coordination with local and international cash actors in Lebanon. The project will target Lebanese, Syrian and migrant workers in the target locations.

DSPR-JCC will continue working with families in Palestinian camps located around the country; All in coordination with operational partners via various sectorial working groups, forums and local churches to ensure effective coordination, beneficial referrals and meeting the needs of the most vulnerable.

An important dimension of the appeal is the implementation coordination with and through churches and church bodies led by MECC inside Greater Beirut and in other areas all over Lebanon. MECC will coordinate and cooperate with member churches from the joint ecumenical relief committee in targeted areas, in order to develop the realistic assessments on the ground, avoid duplication of beneficiaries, sharing their data and using their existing facilities in places where people will have limited access outside their districts and can reach existing facilities related to churches or LNGOs.

3.3. Project Stakeholders

Key stakeholders include beneficiaries and communities plus local authorities, churches, ACT members, implementing partners, humanitarian workers, clusters and UN agencies. All stakeholders will be engaged throughout the project cycle to participate where relevant, provide input and feedback, exchange information and facilitate coordination. Projects are designed in line with beneficiary needs, and through participatory techniques, throughout the project cycle. Project information will be shared with communities, and engagement with local leaders, authorities, country government officials and other actors will involve sharing project information for approval, access and coordination purposes. All project information will be cross-checked to avoid duplication. Members follow a participatory approach in all their programmes through the discernment of people's realistic needs in all aspects of project cycle and management. Participation of rights holders through different interviews, focal group discussions and registered information in rights holders' applications represent the real source of documented information in addition to needs assessments that members conduct. Stakeholders include, among others, rights holders, MECC partners, funding churches, LNGOs, CSOs, INGOs, religious leaders and community leaders.

Targeted beneficiaries include the most vulnerable and needy families around Lebanon, which will be selected after consulting with the community leadership bodies. Criteria considered include, among others: household directly affected by the explosion, women headed households, households having elderly, disabled, chronically sick people or where the breadwinners have lost their source of income due to COVID-19 closure, the unstable economic, social and financial situation or the blast.

3.4. Field Coordination

Coordination will take place whenever possible with existing sector groups lead by different UN agencies as well as with local directorates of different civil services such as education, health and municipalities. The structure has been working and identifying linkages with pre-existing coordination structures related to the COVID-19 response and the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), enhancing opportunities to streamline efforts where possible in addition to supporting collective efforts to transition towards recovery and reconstruction.

Among the representatives of the EOC are the LHIF (Lebanon INGO Humanitarian Forum) in which internal ACT members are members of. Taking into consideration that the coordination structure in Lebanon might be adapted to cover the multi-crisis responses while reducing the burden on the actors when it related to multi-reporting and admin requirement, ACT members and partners will ensure presence in coordination structures be it centrally in Beirut, or regionally focused on specific geographic areas covered by this appeal.

For CA, the project will be implemented in coordination with the below entities/coordination networks:

- Protection Cluster.
- Child Protection Work Group.
- Basic Assistance Work Group.
- Local stakeholders (i.e., municipalities and community key focal points, where applicable).
- Professional Local and international protection service providers in Lebanon.

DSPR longstanding work within the Palestinian camps is constantly coordinated with the stakeholders to ensure do no harm while ensuring the confidentiality of their beneficiaries.

As for Beirut, DSPR have been able, since the beginning of the crisis, to secure a distribution center which made people from surrounding communities in Greater Beirut gain trust in DSPR field teams and seek information and assistance through visiting the temporary center, which was previously a shop that was heavily affected by the blast. DSPR has also ensured trust and a good working relationship with municipal officers and the Lebanese army which ultimately eased access to the area and communities.

MECC will continue to coordinate internally with the relevant churches and committees.

Externally, MECC and partners will work with:

- Lebanese Local Authorities (Municipalities and Internal Security Forces).
- Interagency Working Groups.
- Healthcare providers, hospitals, dispensaries, pharmacies.
- MoSA and its SDCs.

Coordination will include information-sharing with the ALF, LHIF, Lebanon Humanitarian and Development Forum (LHDF) and specialised referrals, setting operational plans to fill gaps in unattended areas, and collaborating on the execution of distribution processes to avoid duplications and overlaps.

3.5. Project Management

Forum members are part of national humanitarian teams and attend meetings in collaboration with the UN, Government and other INGO's involved in emergency response activities. Members will, during implementation, involve the other entities and ACT requesting members to maintain transparency and harmony in the process of selection of beneficiaries, project implementation and project accountability to avoid any possible duplication; The appeal implementation will be centered on community participation and participatory approaches throughout the life project.

Requesting members will be supported by the Forum Coordinator/Appeal Lead and the ACT Secretariat Regional Representatives. Each requesting member has the responsibility to keep the ACT secretariat, Forum Coordinator/Appeal Lead and Forum Convener informed of the progress within their activities, as well as submitting SitReps once every six months, interim reports (narrative and financial) after one year and a full report with project audit by the end of the project.

The DSPR-JCC team will consist of a project manager who will lead the implementation of the appeal and support the field work of DSPR components. Other team members include a finance officer, field coordinator and the executive director who will work together on the implementation of the intervention. The DSPR office and field teams will be trained on PSEA to ensure key messages are incorporated during the implementation and distribution phases. DSPR volunteers and staff are also trained on ACT COC along with COVID WHO training material to respond accordingly to the needs

of the communities with respect and dignity while ensuring safety of the beneficiaries and staff. Along with that, a hotline within DSPR was allocated to receive complaint and feedback mechanism to ensure accountability and transparency of the process.

The Christian Aid international project management team will consist of one Programme Officer, with support from a Programme manager and finance officer. They will provide overall project oversight and support to implementation, which will be done by local partner Basmeh and Zeitooneh within the framework of their Protection Program in Lebanon. The project will be managed by the Protection Program Manager with the oversight of the Regional Protection Technical Manager. The outreach and Referral Officers will be directly managed by the Protection Program Manager towards implementing their individual tasks. The daily implementation is coordinated and supervised by the center coordinator and center core staff who can offer additional support when needed at the field level and with local authorities. CA will ensure continuous communication and monitoring with their partner via monthly meetings, timely reporting and in-country visits where circumstances allow.

The MECC team will consist of the Regional Director, Program Director in Lebanon, an Assistant Program Director, a Field Officer (M&E), and the Finance Manager. The Regional Director will provide overall supervision, advice and guidance. The Program Director will head the coordination of all activities with field workers, volunteers and MECC project coordinators. MECC will work closely with local churches and play a coordination role to ensure activities are complementary and there is no duplication internally with other church actors and externally with other government or non government stakeholders.

3.6. Implementing Partners

Christian Aid will work with long-term partner Basmeh and Zeitooneh to implement activities. B&Z will be supported by Christian Aid Programme Manager and Programme Officer, in accordance with the existing partnership agreement. This is reviewed on an annual basis and details the purpose of the partnership, including key objectives. Project Funding and Reporting Agreements also form part of the Partnership Agreement and are developed and signed for each project, detailing grant and transfer information, and reporting requirements.

MECC will be the implementing partners. The Middle East Council of Churches (MECC) is an ecumenical organization whose mission is to “deepen the spiritual fellowship among the churches of the Middle East, and to unite them in word and deed.” The organization was inaugurated in 1974, when it launched its Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (ERR) program to assist people affected by the civil war in Lebanon. Currently headquartered in Beirut, MECC also maintains liaison offices in Syria, Jordan, and Egypt. Program Director will ensure that a proper kick off is done for related implementing and supporting staff for each activity to include the LFA and related budget and activities; Regional Director will oversee the whole response.

DSPR Lebanon/Joint Christian Committees for Social Service in Lebanon is part of the Department of Service to the Palestine Refugees (DSPR). It is an ecumenical, church related organization and part of the Middle East Council of Churches (MECC). It was founded in 1950 following the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. DSPR Lebanon/JCC will be the implementing partners; DSPR has excellent networks and will build on its experience to ensure timely and effective response as a reputable and positively perceived organization that has strong roots in the community for more than 60 years on the ground.

3.7. Project Advocacy

The project will take humanitarian advocacy as a vehicle to uphold rights community-level upwards, including right to food, shelter and personal hygiene. The rights for women and other marginalised groups will be incorporated; issues to do with sexual and reproductive health rights, such as access to sanitary pads can be singled out as an important element to advocate for, as these are likely to fall out of the priority list of stocks. The work against GBV which often increases in times of crisis, will also be advocated against, and awareness materials and sessions are prioritized. Project implementation teams will facilitate community level advocacy for the rights holders to demand fulfilment of their rights and accountability from government and other duty bearers. Through

continued consultation and assessments, members will identify specific needs for advocacy and plan accordingly.

Due to the complex nature of the Lebanon crises, advocacy efforts will prioritize the safety of beneficiaries and staff at all times. Members will raise their awareness on PSEA to ensure the protection of people in the context of humanitarian assistance and train staff on how to tackle various types of violence and violations and to report to internal channels.

DSPR team will uphold advocacy efforts and activities through ensuring that the beneficiaries have the right to complain and through distributing DSPR's hotline number to allow beneficiary feedback and a valid complaint mechanism.

All members are involved in advocacy on multiple levels, both locally in country of operation with actors such as clusters, the government, local CBOs and international NGO forums, and internationally from their organizational headquarters on a more global scale. Members will coordinate on advocacy initiatives with the ACT Forum, led by the Programme Policy and Advocacy Advisors, and will support partner advocacy efforts. Key messaging will focus on highlighting the pre-existing crisis and vulnerabilities of communities prior to the explosion, and how these have been compounded by recent events and severe deterioration of the situation in Lebanon. It will also emphasise the key role of civil society and promote the localisation agenda.

3.8. Private / Public Sector Co-operation

Members will continue to coordinate with relevant authorities at various levels.

3.9. Engaging Faith Leaders

Faith leaders can quickly access the grassroots levels of communities, keeping a pulse on the challenges experienced by local populations as well as the general mood of the community regarding socio-economic and political issues facing the community. ACT Alliance also works with faith leaders to disseminate critical protection information to communities and to mobilize community participation.

MECC started coordinating with churches on the ground immediately after the explosion, and are using their networks to both access information and reach communities. MECC has also been active in all other areas of Lebanon targeting vulnerable host communities and refugees. Faith leaders will be key players with other gatekeeper to mobilize communities for participation in the project. They will also be agents of change in tackling harmful cultural practices hindering women to effectively participate in the project. They will be entry points for dissemination of important project messages for the wider community.

MECC will extend basic needs and support to those affected by the blast in coordination with member churches. MECC will use the existing mechanism in the churches for distribution. The distribution is being done to date through the hosting venues, church venues with MECC supervisory team. Faith leaders have hosted already hundreds of displaced and are alleviating their suffering through material support, health and mainly trauma healing. Faith Leaders are key players in Lebanon and capable of getting messages across to the local government and international community. As MECC and as ACT members, working with and through the churches could double the impact of the work and consequent effect.

4. PROJECT MONITORING

4.1. Project Monitoring

Members are committed to ensuring that all activities are implemented in a timely fashion as per the action plan and that beneficiaries receive quality assistance in a dignified and respectful manner. Requesting members and implementing partners will develop data collection tools necessary for monitoring and reporting and continue to track and sort data, disaggregated by gender, nationality, and age group.

In line with these MEAL plans and existing results-based management systems and processes, requesting members and partners will monitor project performance against indicators and identify results and learnings. Continuous participatory consultations with beneficiaries will take place at regular intervals throughout the project, through focus group discussions, surveys, questionnaires,

and other active feedback mechanisms. These will measure achievements of targets and results, which will be reported as part of regular progress reports. Success and impact stories, personal testimonials, lessons learnt and recommendation for future projects will also be developed. Where implementing partners are involved, requesting members will regularly follow up with partners and review relevant documentation.

All project monitoring procedures will ensure that activities are being carried out according to plan, as well as assess levels of beneficiary satisfaction, how the project has met their needs, if any challenges were faced, and if they have any further feedback or complaints. This information will be used to inform and adapt the project, as necessary.

Regarding financial monitoring, budget and expenditure will be reviewed regularly and progress reports prepared. Proofs of payment, invoices, receipts will be collected, filed and reviewed as per donor policies and agreements, and procurement procedures will be followed and documented accordingly. Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and reporting will also be done by members providing cash assistance aiming to collect data on how the money was spent, what are the trends/priorities of spendings and remaining needs.

End of 2020, the forum has engaged a coordinator responsible for the overall monitoring and reporting of the appeal. ACT Secretariat will also take part in monitoring by conducting joint monitoring visits when possible and the situation allows. ACT Secretariat will coordinate within the forum and involved members to decide the best way to do monitoring trips. The secretariat will also provide the needed support for members during implementation and will discuss best ways to have remote monitoring as needed.

4.2. Safety and Security Plans

ACT Alliance views staff safety and security as a serious concern for all its members and those that it interacts with. It is noted that due to the increasing hostile and politically sensitive environment that humanitarian workers at times face as they are carrying out their work, ACT will ensure that there is adequate safety and security measures put in place to ensure that everyone is protected. ACT members are in regular coordination and communication with one another and with relevant actors to provide better and timely safety and security for staff and beneficiaries in all project locations.

ACT Alliance will ensure that there is provision for necessary safety and security training where needed. Together with the selected INGOs (with expertise on safety and security measures), members and partners shall develop risk management tools and daily monitor the security situation and its impacts on programming in order to improve the safety and standards for all humanitarian workers and beneficiaries involved in the intervention. Furthermore, ACT Alliance upholds the Do No Harm principle among other humanitarian principles and will ensure that all its project teams are well aware of what they entail.

The ACT members will ensure that necessary trainings will be offered to all project implementers so that they observe all the humanitarian principles which are of great importance in order to work well among staff and with respective communities. Additional support will be provided by the ACT Safety and Security Community of Practice (SSCP) as necessary.

Each ACT member has their own safety and security protocol with Safeguarding, PSEA and Child Protection policies, as well as Code of Conduct and Contingency plans regularly updated. Data protection principles and beneficiary confidentiality will be strictly adhered to ensuring beneficiaries are not placed at risk of violence, detainment or discrimination.

For DSPR and while working inside the Palestinian camps, coordinators across their centres are acting as security and safety personnel given their acquaintance with the camps and being their residents.

All ACT members will follow the government requirements when it comes to the COVID related security as well as recommendations by WHO to ensure safety of the staff.

- Offices are equipped with required safety accessories and hygienic materials.
- Online procurement is adopted to limit personal contacts or meetings.
- COVID-19 tests are available if required for the team on the field.

4.3. Knowledge Management

ACT members are committed to ensure high standards of project implementation. The ACT forum members intend to make use of the Monitoring and Evaluation expertise within respective organisations towards the production of quality data collection tools that will enable the project team to capture data, analyse and produce meaningful reports for the benefit of the project. Through the Lebanon Forum, ACT members have established a LEB211 Appeal Working Group in order to encourage greater cooperation and cohesion between members and discuss various issues arising from programmatic implementation. It is anticipated that this will involve shared research, best practices, sharing of tools and resources, common pool of expertise, evaluations and workshops to enable quality programming. The forum will also conduct monthly review meetings with project implementers. These meetings will give a platform where there will be sharing of experiences, progress and discussion on possible way forward where possible.

The implementing partners will be responsible for day-to-day collection of vital project information which they will be sharing on a monthly basis with the ACT Members. All reports will be compiled by the implementing partners while reviewing of the reports and finalisation will be done by the thematic focal persons within the respective INGOs who will then submit the finalised reports to the Forum Coordinator/Appeal Lead and ACT Secretariat.

Monitoring and Evaluation departments at requesting members will be available to give support at all times in instances which pertain to data collection and analysis. The lessons learnt during the course of the appeal will be used as a basis for future corrections in similar projects and will also be of beneficial as the project is being implemented.

The implementing members and partners will be responsible for collecting case studies, stories depicting good practices at least on a quarterly basis in addition to submitting regular narrative and financial reporting to ACT Alliance and back donors on project progress, challenges, and plans. The significant stories of change will be a basis for replication or upscaling of best practices within the project. The knowledge products will be turned into materials that can be used for providing updates to stakeholders (e.g., SitReps), continuing fundraising, communication to various audiences, and reporting to donors and constituents. An independent evaluation is also planned should the Appeal reach the required funding benchmarks.

5. PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

5.1. Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Gender (gender sensitivity/gender equality) and Gender Based Violence: Given the high priority the requesting members attach to gender equality, and the organisations' intention to deliver on its commitments to end violence against women and girls, the current appeal endeavours to meet the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men across the response. In order to do so all projects have been developed with reference to requesting members' policy on Gender Sensitive Programming and minimum standards for inclusive programming.

During emergencies, the risk of violence including sexual violence, exploitation and abuse is heightened, particularly for women and girls. Gender inequalities that exist before an emergency are often exacerbated, family and community structures which often provide protection and security often break down as people are displaced, and existing services for GBV and MHPSS may be disrupted due to damages to safe spaces usually offering protection and support. Several areas of Beirut were affected by the explosion. Individuals and families have been displaced or have homes which have been damaged, and many are in need of basic assistance. Furthermore, communities throughout are experiencing psychological distress and trauma. Additionally, and due to the deteriorating living conditions in all areas around Lebanon, domestic violence has increased. Requesting members have in their activities prioritized strengthening women's skills and providing them with supporting materials to start or revive SMEs/livelihoods for longer term sustainability.

GBV related issues and the needs of the most affected families will definitely be prioritized and assistance provided to support survivors of GBV or women and girls at risk of violence as well as to other community members affected. Activities include conducting MHPSS and counseling activities, dissemination of information and awareness-raising about available services, including key messages on GBV, COVID-19 and PSEA, distribution of dignity kits to women and girls of

reproductive age to contribute to well-being, mobility and safety, and the safe identification and referral of GBV survivors and those at risk to specialised services.

Resilience: Local implementing partners are national NGOs with a strong background in sustainable livelihoods and human rights-based approach to development, and will apply this knowledge where relevant and possible. In line with the LRRD-principles, ACT members will continue to consult with the local communities throughout the project implementation phase to ensure sustainability and resilience. The inclusion of cash programming will be prioritized to meet essential needs whilst also supporting the necessary transition phase towards more durable rehabilitation. Direct support to communities and GBV survivors will have a sustained impact at personal and household level in terms of providing psychosocial, legal and practical support to women and girls in a highly traumatized setting, developing skills to improve communication, and self-confidence to integrate socially and economically.

Environmental Protection: The members are committed to the protection of the environment by integrating environmental considerations into the planning and implementation of all development initiatives, regardless of their sector of focus. Contamination of the environment will be reduced through safe disposal of grey-water, garbage collection and safe hygiene behaviour. For pollution resulting from improper disposal of human waste, solid waste management units shall be established especially in coordination UN agencies. It is expected that the project will have a positive impact on the environment through contribution to the enhancing local markets and livelihoods. Also, through enhancing the conditions of some public institutions towards zero waste, the project promotes a healthier and more responsible use of environmental resources.

Participation: Requesting members will enable and encourage targeted communities to play an active role in the decision-making processes that affect them through the establishment of clear guidelines and practices to engage them appropriately and ensure that the most marginalized and affected are represented and have influence.

Social Inclusion: Distribution teams will maximize their effort to deliver the services at the nearest point of the target population's residing place, and make sure that all beneficiaries are well informed about distribution space, date and time. Beneficiary selection criteria will also be communicated to the target population to avoid any conflict at community level. As for other activities, requesting members will include beneficiaries of different religious & ethnic backgrounds as well as refugees and migrant workers into the target group and organise activities in such a way person of different backgrounds have ample opportunities to participate together in these activities.

Anti-Terrorism/Corruption: All ACT members will strictly follow their anti-corruption and anti-terrorism policies during the whole length of the implementation.

Quality, Accountability and Humanitarian Standards: All requesting members and the ACT Secretariat are certified/trained against the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) or are members of the CHS Alliance. The CHS is anchored on 9 commitments that organisation and individuals involved in humanitarian response use to improve the quality and effectiveness of the assistance they provide. The single core standard has been devised to clarify the responsibilities of aid workers, make the implementation of humanitarian standards simpler and easier and contribute to better humanitarian response. This Appeal will be implemented with the lens of both the CHS and Sphere standards, and appropriate support will be lined up by members and the ACT Secretariat to ensure policies are in place and accountable engagement of communities is made paramount.

5.1.1. Gender Marker / GBV

Members will ensure all activities abide by the Core Humanitarian Standard, and adhere to the policies outlined in Codes of Conduct, continuing to actively prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, ensure accountability to affected populations. All activities will prioritize equal access for women,

men, boys, and girls, as well as for people living with disabilities or chronic illnesses. Above all else, members will adhere to a Do No Harm approach.

5.1.2. Resilience Marker

Restoring people's livelihoods, training women and girls, and strengthening of public services contribute to communities being more resilient to the ongoing overlapping crises and future.

5.1.3. Environmental Marker

Members will ensure all WASH interventions are environmentally sustainable, in line with humanitarian and accountability principles and are implemented according to the standards set by the relevant authorities, as well as according to the WASH cluster and other international standards.

5.1.4. Participation

Members will ensure all activities abide by the Core Humanitarian Standard and adhere to the policies outlined in Codes of Conduct, continuing to actively prevent sexual exploitation and abuse, ensure accountability to affected populations through information and complaint and response mechanisms, and promote rights-based and non-discriminatory approaches.

5.2. Conflict sensitivity / Do No Harm

The ACT Alliance programming is underpinned by Do No Harm and gender and conflict sensitivity. Partner needs assessments, feedback mechanisms and ongoing participatory monitoring will allow for community participation and input into programming.

Certified members will apply CHS commitments and standards. In line with these, potential security and safeguarding risks are mapped and the risk matrix will identify response mechanisms. The mechanisms will include mapping of the referral pathways for safeguarding of the vulnerable and tracing actions done on each reported case.

5.3. Complaints Mechanism and Feedback

The robust ACT Alliance complaints and response mechanism is accessible to all ACT members and stakeholders including affected populations and people in need.

ACT Forums members take complaints seriously. Through regular contact with the beneficiaries, complaints are addressed in a timely manner. ACT members commit to address all issues of sexual exploitation, abuse of power, corruption and breach of the ACT policies and standards. All partners have active feedback and complaints mechanisms, which include feedback/complaint boxes, telephone lines, and information desks at distribution sites. The ACT members and implementing partners ensure that beneficiaries are aware of and know what constitutes a complaint, where the complaints can be lodged and the process of addressing the complaints. The target population will be involved throughout the project cycle through initial needs assessment, participatory techniques to ensure the voices of different gender and age groups are heard, and an active feedback mechanism.

Systems will be established to ensure cases are handled confidentially and effectively with relevant stakeholders, with appropriate technical support to be provided by CHS-certified members and the ACT Secretariat.

5.4. Communication and Visibility

ACT members adhere to ACT Communications Policies, including the requirement to co-brand the emergency response. ACT members will also receive support from their respective HQ communication teams who shall assist in the documentation, and communications work. Press releases and other communication materials, especially on websites, will be produced to provide updates on the emergency response by ACT members.

ACT members will pursue active communication with local and regional authorities, UN agencies, and other stakeholders to ensure a clear vision for the emergency response with clearly defined mandates in the area of operation. Information will also be shared with communities as appropriate. Effective communication will be maintained at all times between staff members and project officers. Progress and other critical information (challenges and updates) on the appeal and progress thereof will be shared with the ACT secretariat through the forum Coordination desk and the members of

the Forum Coordinating committee. Production of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials will bear the logo for implementing partners co-branded with ACT Alliance to promote its visibility. ACT Alliance has a Facebook page and the Coordinator will post updates on that site.

6. PROJECT FINANCE

6.1. Consolidated Budget

	Appeal Total	DSPR	Christian Aid	MECC
Direct Costs	1,560,861	463,100	142,911	954,850
1 Project Staff	361,583	88,800	31,383	241,400
1.1 Appeal Lead (50% basis)	36,000	-	-	36,000
1.2 International Staff	23,343	-	23,343	-
1.3 National Staff	302,240	88,800	8,040	205,400
2 Project Activities	1,074,450	339,500	82,500	652,450
2.1 Shelter and Settlement / Non-food Items	201,400	160,000	-	41,400
2.2 Food Security	140,000	40,000	-	100,000
2.3 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	83,000	-	-	83,000
2.4 Health / Nutrition	60,800	-	-	60,800
2.5 Protection / Psychosocial Support	131,880	19,500	82,500	29,880
2.6 Early Recovery & Livelihood Restoration	197,370	-	-	197,370
2.7 Education	80,000	40,000	-	40,000
2.8 Emergency Preparedness / Resilience	-	-	-	-
2.9 Unconditional CASH Grants	180,000	80,000	-	100,000
2.10 Camp Management	-	-	-	-
3 Project Implementation	22,500	8,500	7,000	7,000
3.1. Forum Coordination	17,000	5,000	6,000	6,000
3.2. Capacity Development	5,500	3,500	1,000	1,000
4 Quality and Accountability	64,588	15,500	18,088	31,000
5 Logistics	33,290	10,800	3,490	19,000
6 Assets and Equipment	4,450	-	450	4,000
Indirect Costs	136,229	69,000	4,110	63,119
Staff Salaries	111,179	60,600	2,460	48,119
Office Operations	25,050	8,400	1,650	15,000
Total Expenditure	1,697,090	532,100	147,021	1,017,969
ICF (3%)	50,913	15,963	4,411	30,539
Total Expenditure + ICF	1,748,003	548,063	151,431	1,048,508

7. Annexes

- 7.3. ANNEX 3 – Logical Framework (compulsory template)
- 7.4. ANNEX 4 – Risk Analysis Matrix (compulsory template)
- 7.7. ANNEX 7 – Summary Table (compulsory template)
- 7.8. ANNEX 8 – Budget (compulsory template)

Annex 3 – Logical Framework

Logical Framework

IMPACT

To alleviate suffering, protect the most vulnerable, strengthen local capacities, and build resilience of Lebanese, refugee and other vulnerable populations affected by the Beirut Explosion and Lebanon's health and economic crises.

OUTCOME(S)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
OUTCOME 1: Affected populations in Lebanon have improved living conditions through a joint ACT Response.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of vulnerable individuals have improved living conditions and access to services post-Beirut Port Explosion in Greater Beirut - % of vulnerable individuals have improved living conditions and access to services around Lebanon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline Reports - Beneficiary lists - Post-Distribution Monitoring Surveys and Reports - Evaluation Reports - Photos and Site Visit Reports - Documentation of restored HHs and Institutions - Human stories - Satisfaction Surveys - Follow-up on the condition of local community with regards to cases and kinds of SGBV, Domestic Violence etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target areas are accessible with no major logistical challenges - the situation within the south remains contained and the situation does not escalate - Communities accept the intervention - Local leadership buy-in - Availability of food and supplies in the local market - Stability of security situation allowing access to affected area and smooth operation of the supply chains - Containment of COVID-19 pandemic and lack of urgency for long lockdown period and country closure

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly Narrative and Financial Reports - Signed CoC - Financial Reports - Post-Evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objectives would not be achieved unless loans are available to achieve the targeted results. - Local administrative units, municipalities and other stakeholders are responsive and supportive during implementation when needed and participating in activities. - NGO centers are operational and access of staff and beneficiaries to it or to the money transferring agencies is possible. - COVID-19 lockdowns are temporary and work can resume afterwards (or exceptions from the ministry for NGOs are in place). - Beneficiaries always respect social distancing, timely appointments and wearing of masks.
OUTPUT(S) of OUTCOME 1	Objectively verifiable indicators	Source of verification	Assumptions
<p>Output 1. Shelter/NFIs</p> <p>1.1. # of affected population benefited from rehabilitation of shelter/business</p>	<p>1.1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 HHs or businesses assisted in rehabilitating their premises (DSPR – JCC – Greater Beirut) - 20 individuals provided with materials or services to rehabilitate or restore their businesses (DSPR – JCC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment and situation reports available - BoQ - Photos - Agreements with contractors - Completion reports of renovated places 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goods availability - Banks are open - Lockdown ease up/non-restricted movement - Security stable

<p>1.2. # of affected population benefited and has access to non-food and personal items to meet their basic survival and diverse needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 HHs or businesses assisted in rehabilitating their premises (DSPR – JCC, Dbayeh Palestinian camp) <p>1.2.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 500 HHs received blankets and heaters (MECC – Greater Beirut) - 400 HHs received blankets and heaters (MECC) - 500 HHs received blankets (MECC – BML) - 400 HHs received blankets (MECC – Akkar) <p>1.2.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 500 HHs supported with unconditional CASH (DSPR – JCC – Greater Beirut) - 300 HHs supported with unconditional CASH (DSPR– JCC, Palestinian camps) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procurement documentation and receipts - Beneficiary lists - Signed distribution lists - Signed receipts - Evaluation and feedback reports - Quarterly, Interim and Final Reports 	
<p>Output 2. Food Security 2.1. # of households have access to quality and timely food</p>	<p>2.1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 400 HHs received food vouchers (MECC – BML) - 400 HHs received food vouchers (MECC – Akkar) - 500 HHs received food vouchers (MECC– Greater Beirut) - 500 HHs received food vouchers (MECC) - 400 HHs received food vouchers (DSPR – JCC – Greater Beirut) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment and situation reports available - Photos - Agreements with suppliers - Procurement documentation and receipts - Beneficiary lists - Signed distribution lists - Attendance sheets - Signed receipts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goods availability - Banks are open - Lockdown ease up/non-restricted movement - Security stable

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quarterly, Interim and Final Reports 	
<p>Output 3. MHPSS/Protection</p> <p>3.1. Vulnerable groups specifically women, children, the elderly and PWD have access to MHPSS, PSS and protection services, including GBV survivors, either through centers or home services.</p> <p>3.2. # of vulnerable and at risk households receive protection</p>	<p>3.1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 72 vulnerable Syrian, Lebanese, and Palestinian children and adults attend structured and unstructured psychosocial counselling sessions (MECC – Greater Beirut) - 72 women received PSS support through workshops, trainings, counselling and recreational activities (MECC – Greater Beirut) - 120 people received psychosocial support assistance services (MECC) - 680 people received PSS support through workshops, trainings, counselling and recreational activities (DSPR – JCC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Psychologists/social workers monthly reports and case management files - Referral records - Survey and interview documents - Beneficiaries selection lists - Field visits reports - Feedback and evaluation reports - Focus Group Discussions - Cash database - Signed receipts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No lockdown restrictions - Availability of goods/kits - Banks are open - Security stable

<p>emergency cash assistance</p>	<p>1200 people received support with recreational activities (DSPR– JCC, Palestinian camps)</p> <p>3.2.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 80 HHs received one-off protection emergency cash assistance (Christian Aid – Greater Beirut) - 445 HHs received one-off protection emergency cash assistance (Christian Aid) - 20 HHs received repetitive protection emergency cash assistance (Christian Aid – Greater Beirut) - 80 HHs received repetitive protection emergency cash assistance (Christian Aid) 		
<p>Output 4. Health 4.1. # of people have access to medication for chronic diseases and COVID-19</p>	<p>4.1.1: - 300 people received health care services (MECC – Greater Beirut)</p> <p>4.1.2: - 500 HHs received medicine vouchers (MECC – Greater Beirut)</p> <p>4.1.3: - 400 people received health care services (BML)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medical track records - Referral Records - Receipts - Copy of awareness materials - Signed distribution lists - Procurement documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clinics and health care facilities are open and have available spaces - Medicine availability
<p>Output 5. WASH 5.1. # of people have access to WASH services such as COVID-19 PPE, hygiene kits/vouchers, cleaning</p>	<p>5.1.1: - 300 vulnerable HHs receive hygiene kits including COVID-19 materials and PPE equipment (MECC – Greater Beirut)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Receipts - Copy of awareness materials - Signed distribution lists - Procurement documentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goods availability - Banks open - Lockdown ease up/non-restricted movement

<p>materials and other personal care services</p>	<p>5.1.2: - 300 women and girls received menstrual hygiene kits/dignity kits relevant to their needs (MECC – Greater Beirut)</p> <p>5.1.3: - 400 people received hygiene vouchers (MECC)</p> <p>5.1.4: - 300 HHs received WASH packages - 400 HHs received WASH packages – including household and community cleaning materials (MECC)</p> <p>5.1.5: - 300 vulnerable HHs receive hygiene/dignity vouchers (MECC – BML) - 230 vulnerable HHs receive hygiene/dignity vouchers (MECC – Akkar)</p>		<p>Security stable</p>
<p>Output 6. Early Recovery/ Livelihoods</p> <p>6.1. # of supported people benefit from training and cash-based programming/start-up kits to restore and diversify their livelihoods</p>	<p>6.1.1: - 48 empowered women who received vocational training and start-up kits to restore and diversify their livelihoods (MECC – Greater Beirut) - 150 empowered women who received vocational training and start-up kits to restore and diversify their livelihoods (MECC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market assessments on affected businesses - Situation reports - Beneficiary lists - Pre/Post Training Assessments - Signed contract with beneficiary and signed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Material/Goods availability - Banks open - Lockdown ease up/non-restricted movement - Documentation of places and businesses in need for rehabilitation is available - Materials and contractors are available in the market - Security stable

<p>6.2. # of institutions and businesses restored</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 women and men who received vocational training – Home Care - and start-up kits to restore and diversify their livelihoods (MECC – BML) - 40 women and men who received vocational training – Home Care and start-up kits to restore and diversify their livelihoods (MECC – Akkar and Zahle) <p>6.2.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 45 enterprises and businesses are restored and able to increase the incomes (MECC – Greater Beirut) 	<p>delivery list of provided equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of jobs created - List of supported SMEs - Agreement with money transfer institutes - List of participants in hard/technical trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of long multi-year funding - Ability of finance institutions and small businesses to be operational in country
<p>Output 7. Education</p> <p>7.1. # of children have access to education</p>	<p>7.1.1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 202 students received conditional cash for payment of school fees (MECC – BML) - 202 students received conditional cash for payment of school fees (MECC – Other area) - 200 students received conditional cash for payment of school fees (MECC – Greater Beirut) - 200 students received conditional cash for payment of school fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment and situation reports available - School registration and tuition payment documents - Tuition fee receipts - Beneficiary lists - Signed technical reports from schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks are open - Lockdown ease up/non-restricted movement for assessment and follow up

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 100 students received conditional cash for payment of school fees (DSPR – JCC) - 150 students received conditional cash for payment of school fees (DSPR – JCC, Dbayeh Palestinian camp) 		
Activities		Assumptions	
<p>Output 1. Shelter/NFI/Unconditional CASH</p> <p>A 1.1. Distribution of unconditional cash to 500 HHs in Greater Beirut chosen according to an updated survey previously carried out (DSPR - JCC)</p> <p>A 1.2. Distribution of unconditional cash to 500 HHs in Greater Beirut through MECC available data and member churches/church related organizations/local partners’ data (MECC)</p> <p>A 1.3. Distribution of blankets and heaters to 500 HHs in Greater Beirut through MECC available data and member churches/church related organizations/local partners’ data (MECC)</p> <p>A 1.4. Distribution of blanket and heaters through MECC available data and member churches/church related organizations/local partners’ data to 500 HHs in Akkar, North and South (MECC)</p> <p>A 1.5. Collect information and identify 20 HHs, educational facilities or businesses in Greater Beirut who have sustained damages due to the explosion or due to prolonged closure as a result of Covid-19 (DSPR - JCC)</p> <p>A 1.6. Identify 20 HHs, educational facilities or businesses in need of support with renovation, equipment or materials in Palestinian camps outside Beirut (DSPR - JCC)</p> <p>A 1.7 assist 10 HHs or businesses in rehabilitating their premises (DSPR – JCC, Dbayeh Palestinian camp)</p> <p>A 1.8. Offer grants according to pre-set criteria (DSPR - JCC)</p> <p>A 1.9 support 300 HHs with unconditional CASH (DSPR– JCC, Palestinian camps)</p> <p>A 1.10 distribute blankets to 500 HHs in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (MECC)</p> <p>A 1.11 distribute blankets to 500 HHs in Akkar (MECC)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks are open and cash money is available - Goods are available 	

<p>Output 2. Food Security</p> <p>A 2.1. Distribution of food vouchers to 400 HHs in Greater Beirut chosen according to an updated survey previously carried out (DSPR - JCC)</p> <p>A 2.2. Distribution of food vouchers to 500 HHs in Greater Beirut based on MECC available data and member churches/church related organizations/local partners’ data (MECC)</p> <p>A 2.3. Distribution of food vouchers based on MECC available data and member churches/church related organizations/local partners’ data to 500 HHs in Akkar, North and South (MECC)</p> <p>A 2. 4 Distribution of food vouchers to 500 HHs in Greater Beirut based on MECC available data and member churches/church related organizations/local partners’ data (MECC)</p> <p>A 2.5. Distribution of food vouchers based on MECC available data and member churches/church related organizations/local partners’ data to 500 HHs in Akkar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks are open - Goods are available - COVID-19 under control and no lockdown imposed
<p>Output 3. MHPSS/Protection</p> <p>A 3.1. Distribution of unrestricted cash for protection for 100 HHs in Greater Beirut (Christian Aid)</p> <p>A 3.2. Distribution of unrestricted cash for protection for 430 HHs in Mount Lebanon, Central and West Bekaa and North Lebanon (Akkar and Tripoli) (Christian Aid)</p> <p>A 3.3. PSS counselling and workshops sessions with 144 persons in Greater Beirut including GBV and COVID-19 awareness and effect (MECC)</p> <p>A 3.4. PSS sessions including GBV and COVID awareness and effect with 120 persons in South Lebanon (MECC)</p> <p>A 3. 5 provide 1200 people with support in recreational activities (DSPR– JCC, Palestinian camps)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks are open - Goods are available - COVID-19 under control and no lockdown imposed
<p>Output 4. Health</p> <p>A 4.1. Provision of healthcare to 300 persons in Greater Beirut (MECC)</p> <p>A 4.2. Distribution of medicine packages to 500 HHs in Greater Beirut (MECC)</p> <p>A 4.3 Provide 400 people with health care services in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (MECC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks are open - Goods are available - COVID-19 under control and no lockdown imposed

<p>Output 5. WASH/COVID-19</p> <p>A 5.1. Distribution of hygiene kits and dignity kits to 1,500 persons (300 HHs and 300 Women/Girls) in Greater Beirut (MECC)</p> <p>A 5.2. Distribution of hygiene vouchers to 400 persons in Akkar, North and South (MECC)</p> <p>A 5.3. Distribution of WASH cleaning packages to 300 HHs persons in Greater Beirut (MECC)</p> <p>A 5.4. Distribution of WASH cleaning packages to 400 HHs persons in Akkar, North and South (MECC)</p> <p>A 5.5 Provide 452 vulnerable HHs with hygiene/dignity vouchers in Beirut/ Mount Lebanon areas (MECC)</p> <p>A 5.6 Provide 452 vulnerable HHs with hygiene/dignity vouchers in Akkar (MECC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks are open - Goods are available - COVID-19 under control and no lockdown imposed
<p>Output 6. Early Recovery/Livelihoods</p> <p>A 6.1. Vocational Training to 48 women in Greater Beirut (MECC)</p> <p>A 6.2. Provision of start-up kits to 48 women in Greater Beirut (MECC)</p> <p>A 6.3. Vocational Training to 150 women in Akkar, North and South (MECC)</p> <p>A 6.4. Provision of start-up kits to 150 women in Akkar, North and South (MECC)</p> <p>A 6.5. Restoration and material support to 45 broken businesses in Greater Beirut (MECC)</p> <p>6.6 40 women and men are provided with vocational training – Home Care - and start-up kits to restore and diversify their livelihoods in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (MECC)</p> <p>6.7 40 women and men are provided with vocational training – Home Care and start-up kits to restore and diversify their livelihoods in Akkar and Zahle (MECC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Epidemic controlled to allow movement for information collection - Businesses remain operational and are not closed as result of lockdown or security incidents - Banks are open - Lockdown ease up/non-restricted movement - Documentation of places and businesses in need for rehabilitation is available - Materials and contractors are available in the market - Security stable
<p>Output 7. Education</p> <p>A 7.1. Tuition fees assistance to 200 students in church related schools and others located in Greater Beirut (MECC)</p> <p>A 7.2. Tuition fees assistance to 200 students in church related schools around Lebanon (MECC)</p> <p>A 7.3. Identify 100 students from the camps in need of support with their tuition fees to continue their education (DSPR - JCC)</p> <p>A 7.4 202 students are provided with conditional cash for payment of school fees in Beirut and Mount Lebanon (MECC)</p> <p>A 7.5 202 students are provided with conditional cash for payment of school fees all over Lebanon (MECC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Banks are open and cash money is available

<p>A 7.6 150 students are provided with conditional cash for payment of school fees (DSPR – JCC, Dbayeh Palestinian camp)</p>	
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Annex 4 – Risk Analysis

Risk	Internal / External	Likelihood of occurring (High / Medium / Low)	Impact on project implementation (High / Medium / Low)	How the risk is monitored and mitigation strategy in place to minimize this risk
<p>Escalation of situation in Lebanon, and spilling over of the situation in Gaza, leading to high conflict area in the South and the destruction of shelters, displacement, closure of airports and siege on ports, access to resources limited, capacities of hospitals unable to take in all the influx, needs much bigger than capacity, scarce resources leading to increase in tension and internal conflict.</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Requesting members will continue to assess the security situation and increase preparedness through partnership with local organizations and church related organizations with established trust in the targeted community. Up to date information is maintained through on-going communication with the authorities, security department, and local stakeholders. Partners have existing relationships and communication with local authority members which will be maintained to ensure smooth facilitation of the project and gaining exemptions for humanitarian work. Staff and assets should be covered by a valid insurance and movement should be reviewed based on context analysis and during approved hours to avoid any possible risk on staff and beneficiaries. Develop workplans with realistic timeframes that account for delays.</p>
<p>Continuous devaluation of the local currency, leading to more poverty in the country and more families getting below the poverty line requiring additional coverage and support. Food basket prices continue to</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Taking into consideration that there is an interest by donors to focus more on recovery intervention, requesting members should balance the response and plan for certain activities as part of the appeal for emergent needs and to respond to basic needs that in case not addressed will negatively impact the implementation of early recovery activities.</p>

<p>increase noting that according to WFP during 2020 food prices increased by 174%. This would lead to additional protection risk related to child labour, school dropout and early marriage.</p>				
<p>Political Instability: Absence of government in the country still persists. Inter-group tensions might arise at any moment. Public institutions and their respective services are at the edge of collapse. Delays in implementation might occur due to challenges in coordination with authorities and unrest that might take place in or around the targeted areas.</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>ACT members have strong relations with high level national and local government representatives and will ensure continuous negotiation and cooperation with relevant parties to sustain the intervention.</p>
<p>Security or/and other barrier such as civil unrest: With the deterioration of the economic situation and in the absence of rule of law, the country might witness a series of demonstrations and</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Requesting members will continue to assess the security situation and increase preparedness through partnership with local organizations and church related organizations with established trust in the targeted community.</p>

<p>street violence. This will affect the capacity of implementing members to access all areas at all time, and additional security risks such as car theft and loss of assets should not be ruled out.</p>				<p>Up to date information is maintained through on-going communication with the authorities, security department, and local stakeholders.</p> <p>Partners have existing relationships and communication with local authority members which will be maintained to ensure smooth facilitation of the project and gaining exemptions for humanitarian work.</p> <p>Staff and assets should be covered by a valid insurance and movement should be reviewed based on context analysis and during approved hours to avoid any possible risk on staff and beneficiaries.</p> <p>Develop workplans with realistic timeframes that account for delays.</p>
<p>Fuel shortages and electricity outages increase and operations are slowed down or hindered</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Members will continue to assess the situation and increase preparedness through framework agreements with different petrol stations (cards, no queue, monthly recharge tickets etc.).</p> <p>Ownership of private generators.</p> <p>Installing solar panels on office rooftops.</p> <p>Safely stacking up fuel in different locations in coordination with municipality and relevant authorities.</p>
<p>Required materials, suppliers and contractors are not available in local market, and quality and quantity are low.</p>	<p>External</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Members and partners will monitor the cost of goods. All partners have procurement policies which are followed and achieve the best value for money on goods.</p> <p>All partners have lists of previously used suppliers which can be used in case of insufficient quantity and quality of goods in the market.</p>

				Members will ensure to mobilize contractors from various locations to ensure work is taking place as agreed.
Cost of goods in the local market increases to a level which affects purchase to meet the outlined numbers.	External	Medium	High	Add contingency budget line and budget through the use of USD
Increase of domestic violence and GBV cases as the result of lockdown and deteriorating living conditions.	External	Medium	Medium	GBV to be considered as a sector focus under the appeal, as well as a cross cutting them for all sectors so that requesting members would give specific attention to the needs of women and girls, and survivors of GBV. M&E data is segregated by gender and age.
Duplication of efforts	External	Medium	Medium	Project teams will ensure to coordinate with external CBOs and NGOs to mitigate the risks of duplication and complement each other's recovery and rehabilitation work.
Insufficient funding is secured for the programme.	External	Medium	High	ACT secretariat will share the preliminary appeal with donors. Situation reports will be shared with donors to highlight continued needs.
Financial risks: Struggling banking system in Lebanon leading to limitations on use and withdrawal of foreign currency especially during lockdowns. Access to organization centers or money	External	Medium	High	Members to continuously discuss changes and impact on implementation. Negotiations with ACT Secretariat, other NGOs and donors to define how to move forward in case of interruptions and delays. Members to consider different assistance modalities.

transferring agencies could be an issue due to COVID-19 lockdown or due to civil unrest through road blockages and/or violent clashes between parties.				
Corruption, collusion, nepotism and fraud	Internal	Medium	High	Regular monitoring by requesting members and ACT secretariat will be conducted. Each requesting member will have a project audit and a final evaluation will be implemented. Requesting members and their partners will implement relevant capacity building to increase awareness and skills of staff and reduce the likelihood.
Appeal not implemented as per approved plan and need to conduct review or amendment to adapt to potential delays in implementation or force majeure related to the volatile unstable context.	Internal	High	Low	Through continuous coordination and communication among the requesting members, the forum and the secretariat, any potential delay or change in the context that require an adaptation of the implementation plan will be directly reported with justification and alternative plan that ensures beneficiaries will still be served timely and based on emerging needs.
Staff Turnover	Internal	Low	Medium	Members and partners will ensure training is taking place regularly and in case of staff turnover, the teams shall ensure smooth handover and continuation of assistance is taking place.

Annex 7 – Summary Table

Summary	DSPR-JCC	Christian Aid	MECC
Implementation period	From 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2024	From 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022	From 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2024

	Total duration: 36 (months)	Total duration: 12 (months)	Total duration: 36 (months)
Geographical area	Greater Beirut and Other Governorates	Greater Beirut and Other Governorates	Greater Beirut and Other Governorates
Sectors of response	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: Click here to enter text.	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input type="checkbox"/> WASH <input type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: Click here to enter text.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shelter / NFIs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health / Nutrition <input type="checkbox"/> Other sector: Click here to enter text.
Targeted beneficiaries (per sector)	<p>Greater Beirut: Shelter/NFIs: 20 persons (HHs or businesses rehabilitated) ; 500 persons (10 HHs or businesses rehabilitated) Food Security: 1600 persons (400HHs) Unconditional Cash: 2000 persons (500 HHs); 1500 persons (300 HHs) in addition after extension</p> <p>Other governorates: Shelter/NFIs: 20 persons (HHs, education centers or business institutions revived in Dbayeh camp) Psychosocial: 680 persons; Education: 100 students; 150 students in addition after extension</p>	<p>Greater Beirut: Protection: 400 persons (100 HHs)</p> <p>Mount Lebanon, Central and West Bekaa, North Lebanon (Akkar and Tripoli): Protection: 2,100 persons (525 HHs)</p>	<p>Greater Beirut: Shelter/NFIs: 2,000 persons (500 HHs); 3600 persons (900 HHs) in addition after extension Unconditional Cash: 2,000 persons (500 HHs) Food Security: 2,000 persons (500 HHs); 10,000 persons (1000 households) in addition after extension Protection/Psychosocial: 144 persons Health: 2,300 persons; 400 in addition after extension WASH: 2,700 persons; 3,616 persons (904 HHs) in addition after extension Early Recovery/Livelihoods: 48 persons (Training and kits); 80 persons in addition after extension 45 persons (Businesses rehabilitated) Education: 200 students; 404 persons</p>

			<p>Akkar, North and South Lebanon: Shelter/NFIs: 1,600 persons (400 HHs) Food Security: 2,000 persons (500 HHs) Protection/Psychosocial: 120 persons WASH: 2,000 persons Early Recovery/Livelihoods: 150 persons (Training and kits) Education: 200 students</p>
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 548,063; Revised: 221,400 USD	US\$ 151,431	US\$ 1,048,508; Revised: 512,246 USD